The Tribune.

All the materials used in the publication of a newspaper have largely advanced in price within the last few The white paper on which we print THE DARLY glad of the non-approval of their bill. PAIRURE costs more than we receive from the sale of the grinted sheet, and every additional demand for the paper is a added loss. We are therefore compelled to advance the rice of this paper, which from and after Thursday, July 21 Il be for a stagle copy, 4 CRNTS, or, where delivered in the diy by carriers, 24 Cants a WEER. The mail subscribers the Dally will be charged \$10 per Annum. By reference Terras." is will be noticed that we make no advance Wookly ; but for the present we must suspend all club raises, ad adhere strictly to our regular yourly subscription prices. in extra sepy of the paper will be sent to parties procuring ribers and making remistances, as heretofore. Remitsmade before this netice reaches the parties, will be re dved and the orders executed at our old rates.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A gentleman from Cumberland Valley repre ate that the people in that portion of Pennsylvania ire still fearful of an extension of the Rebel raid. The rebants and bankers in coveral towns have sent their goods and treasure to distant places for safety. even as far as Carlisle. Sourcely can necessary sup plies be estained, as nearly all the stores have been Some of the families in Carlisle were vesterday secking their most valuable effects for transportion dilitary companies have just been organized there telegraph line was working yesterday from Carisle to Hagerstown, but there was no particular infor-mation from the latter point. Many farmers with their beens, who during last Saturday and Sunday fied in a canio, are now cautiously returning to their homes. The continued slarms of Rebel movements have brought

The Associated Press correspondent at Newbern is troubled with the Rebel ram fever. He says the Rebel ram Albemarie, which was so effectually peppered near Plymouth, would have surrendered had chips given her a chance. The fact may be important. Rebel ram in the Neuse, at Kingston, presents a terent oning attitude-which is really important, so much so "preparations are being made for her reception." (A phrase we think we have seen before.) ave two Rebel race at Wilmington, which are complete fallures-good news, if true. And finally, to connde, "the enemy in this section are giving their en-re estantion to the Ram subject." We should n't wen

The steemer Commercial, from Duvall's Sing arrived at Memphis, reports all quiet along the for several miles back from the river, in the vicinity of Mount Adams, was reported awarming with Charles to meet an anticipated attack from Marmaduke, the was reported advancing on that place in force. An officer from Duvall's Bluff reports Fagan's entire Robel force gone to Camden.

The publication of The Memphis News has

of bribes by officers in command and Surgeons inspectbg the militie

Gen. Hooker arrived in Washington yesterday. Of course he had to make a speech, but it was brief and patriotic.

GENERAL NEWS. We understand that the stage proprietors of this city have agreed upon certain reforms in their busi-

ness which cannot but gratify the public. First, they may be seated. This will not interfere with the standcustomers; on the contrary more straps are to be put up, and the passengers who get the stools are to sold any bundles, baskets, or bables belonging to their den ling neighbors. It is siso agreed that scrapers thall be red to each window-sill, so that the gentlemen who get up." the roof may scrape their boots withont doing so on the sha ... is and ribbons of ladies as now. These scrapers are in deference w a general complaint. on the part of deck passengers, that shawls and silk cellaneously upan those they are darrying. It is correct change; but this is probably an error. Under these new arrangements it is believed that stages now carrying eighteen passengers at once may be made to hold twenty-four, the proprietors thus increasing their

tears that there is a general opinion throughout the ser than was expected. The cane looks very thrifty.

There was more rain yesterday in this vicinday and Wednesday have been pretty widely distrib-

found on our sixth page.

and careful perusal.

We are moved, however, to add that, while one that could not be accepted. we concur in much of this protest, we cannot The brief reply to this letter was to this affect regret the defeat of the bill in question-and -" If any persons duly authorized by the

while giving a hearty assent to many considerations urged by Messrs. Wade and Davis, are

MORE ABOUT NIAGARA AND "PEACE." From The N. Y. Times, Acq.4

THE NIAGARA PRACE PLOT. We have no disposition to revive or prolong public discussion concerning the recent movements at Niagara Falls on the subject of peace. But one or two points in the letter addressed to us by Mr. Horace Greeley on Tuesday last seem to call for additional Mr. Greeley complains that we unjustly attribute to him an undue share in those negotiations and claims to have done nothing whatever but what he was especially authorized and requested to do by Presi-

Incoln. He says: dent Lincoln. He says:

"The President was apprised that active, eminent agents of the Robel power at kichmond desired to proceed to Washington, there to submit to lim authorized proposits for the pacification of our destracted, bleeding country. He thereupon of sected set to civil Niagana and tender than its Nate Conduct is the Capital. I—depiting the tholes of a messenger, but be lieving that the overture channel not be rudely repulsed—most reinchasky undestook the errand.

We cannot help thinking that Mr. Greeley in this statement does somewhat less than justice both to himself and to President Lincoln. And if he will publish the whole correspondence which passed between them on the subject, we think the public will concur in this

Unless we have been misinformed, it was by Greeley himself that "the President was apprised" that agents of the Rebel power were at Niagara, desiring to submit to him proposals of prace. Mr. Greeley wrote to Mr. Lincoln, assuring him of this fact—informing him that he had evidence of it satisfactory to his own relevant abuse of sundry others. Messrs. Clay the first, that the failure at Petersburg was due mind, and urging him, with great force and earnest ness, not to omis this opportunity of demonstrating to the people his desire for peace. It was from this letter that President Lincoln first learned that men elaining to be agents of the Rebel power desired to confer with him in regard to peace; and he at once replied to Mr Greeley that he was at liberty to bring them-if they even professed to have power to treat on this ambject, and were prepared to do so on the basis of returning t the Union and abandoning Slavery-directly to Wash ington, where they should have a full hearing and libe ral consideration for whatever they had to say.

On reaching Niagara, Mr. Greeley, somewhat to his disappointment doubtless, found nobody there who even "professed" to have any authority or any power to treat on behalf of the Rebels for peace, or for thing else, with the Government of the All he found was two or three gentlemen from the Rebel States, who said that if they could go to Washgton and thence to Richmond, they believed they ald get authority to enter upon peace negotiations, hat reason they had for so believing, or why they could get such authority any better than any other the two or three hundred Rebel emissaries in Canada, Mr. Greeley had apparently no better means of judging then than we have now. But his original statements made to Mr. Lincoin in regard to their character and ward ascertained them; not one of the conditions of which he was authorized to bring them to Washington had been fulfilled. Of this changed state of affairs Mr Greeley informed the President; and the latter, in order that there might be no doubt whatever as to his disposition to receive overtures for peace whenever they might come with due authority, addressed to all "whom it might concern," the same offer he had pre-viously made to Mr. Greeley on behalf of the persons

for whom he had assumed to speak.

If this statement of facts is correct, Mr. Greeley's persons in question of the conditions on which he was at the outset authorized by the President to bring them to Washington, their surprise at reading those conditions hackers. Preparations were being made at St. in his subsequent letter was shoer affectation, and the st to meet an anticipated attack from Marmaduke, charge of inconsistency which they based upon it, was a pure invention.

We respectfully suggest to Mr. Greeley the propriety of publishing all the correspondence that passed be-tween him and President Lincoln on this subject. This con suspended by Gen. Buckland for an article against will very effectually silence the clamor which the Rebel and, from certain ear-marks, I infer that it had its success, and was thrown away.

So far as generalship goes, our criticism stops initial impulse from the War Department. The sought to arouse against the President in regard to this campaign in Maryland and on the Potomac with the first advance of the troops. When

Comments on the Above.

I conceded to The Times the closing word in menced some days since, though there were propose to place stools through the center of each stage. thin-skinned persons would fear or fancy that lavish of her grand achievements. further altercation might breed a disturbance

search are not sufficiently tough to clean a boot in a comply with, upon due assurance that this it entire. proper manner. Bars are also to be put up at the front course would be acceptable to the President; dows to protect the boots of deck passengers from the but I have no copies of my own letters, and of these below, and spittoous are to be furnished may have mislaid some of the replies. With for drivers who are now obliged to void tobacco juice may have means will endeavor to collect the arther rumored that measures have been partially set | correspondence and print it. Though my part ace drivers to give good money and of it was written without the faintest suspicion that it would ever see the light, I have no desire to withhold it from publication.

Meantime, I very gladly agree that I wrote to his Premier if not to him) that certain em- of and systematic states of the Order show to be its as if it were decisive, while it is not even was inent Rebels were in Canada at the large anthority from Nature, its Principles, Extent, Officers, Opera- sorious. There is talk of Lee's sending by the large anthority from Nature, its Principles, Extent, Officers, Opera- sorious. molasses next year, as there is a great deal of rain Richmond to propose terms of Peace—that they were holding confidential interviews with lead- published, together with the Report, and every enforce Hood; as if operations near Petersing Democrats from this side—that it was cur-By, and the ground is now in fine condition. We judge rently reported that terms of "reconstruction" from notices in our exchanges that the showers of Tues were propounded and considered between them-and that it was further reported that one of them (Mr. C. C. Clay) had agreed to address a letter to the Chicago Convention Sketches of several Fact-Day seemons will be indicating terms of Peace and Röunion So much I heard (in common, I presume, with many others); and it seemed to me desirable We print herewith a very able and constic that, if such terms were profesed, the Govern test by Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator from ment of the United States should have the first protest by Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator from ment of the United States should have the first only the right clings to his purpose. But it he has gone to his purpose. But it has gone to his purpose. But it he has gone to his purpos tive from Maryland, against the President's re- first and much the longest letter which I address-Assal to sign the bill which passed Congress at ed to the President on this subject—I roughly its late session providing for the reorganization indicated certain bases of Peace and Röunion of the States now or lately in rebellion against which I thought it would be expedient to on? the Union. We need not ask for it a general to the Rebels, in case their proffer to the Government should be-as I feared it would be-

for one of the reasons assigned by the Presi- Rebels are prepared to offer such terms of peace

offer terms that you can accept, but that they subordinate to the Constitution." not able to accept them.)

There may have been one more note on either side, but I think not. I write from recollection Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri. defeat. merely, subject to correction by the correspondence when published. But I am not misspecified, on the understanding that they were prompt, undannted, and decisive.

The Sens of Liberty, if there is any loyalty empowered to submit, and would submit, conditions beyond these.

Of course, the missive, "To Whom it May changed all this.

With due submission, I deem this change a sionists or not. mistake-a very grave mistake-which is rather magnified than obscured by The Times's persistent misrepresentations of the position of Messis, C. C. Clay and Holcombe, and its irand Holcombe say, in their first note to me:

"The Safe Conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misepprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to kim from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace.
"We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and epinions on that subject; and we jeel suther itself to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond. lized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed, with full powers would be immediately sent to Wash-ington: with the view of hastering a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earnest pos-sible moment the calamitles of war.

a Representative, in the Rebel Congress) are commander. quite other than the irresponsible, unauthor. 3. Gen. Burnside's corps having been designated render operations of that sort futile. because they had no hope of access to the Gov-

aided the National cause! Suppose they had cated for assault. made one that could be properly and honorably 4. Still worse was the conduct of the division part in this transaction was more important than he is accepted, who would not have rejoiced? And to which the attack was intrusted. Starting inclined to represent it. If, moreover, he informed the suppose nothing had come of it but the manifest. Late, there was just one hope for it—to attack suppose nothing had come of it but the manifes. late, there was just one hope for it-to attack an earnest desire for any honorable Peace, lie halted his column within the crater formed

> of the gentlemen who are paid \$8,000 a year cover the movement of his column. To have from the Treasury for giving him bad advice; harled his men forward-that was the chance of and, from certain ear-marks, I infer that it had its success, and was thrown away.

I conclude by asking The Times, should it cipitate retreat. objection.

The proposal of The Times that I shall publish all the correspondence on this subject not already before the public, I would very gladly

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Gen. Carrington to Gov. Morton, exposing right to expect—he would, as we said above, cations before Petersburg so successfully inaugurated the Order which first became notorious under have taken Petersburg. Cemetery Hill is by the explosion of the mine which destroyed a most the name of K. G. C. (Knights of the Golden the key to the whole system of Rebel defenses. important work in front of our center. Circle), then assumed that of O. A. K. (Order of But the failure is the failure of one effort-by American Knights), and has latterly been work- no means of the siege, or of the operations model twenty-four, the proprietors thus increasing their the President (as I understood that others did to his Premier if not to him) that certain embeddings.

By an arrival from Arroyo, Porto Rico, we share there is a general opinion throughout the Space of the Sp ing under the name of the S, of L. (Sons of Lib- against Richmond. The losses are not heavytions, and Purposes. These documents are his main army to reenforce Early; to retruth-seeking reader, to whatever party he may burg were at an end. We should like to party of soldiers and negroes, in which two of the solbelong, can at once satisfy himself whether believe he has done either. When Hancock diere were killed and several wounded. The dwellings Gen. Carrington has rightly understood the crossed the James before the explosion of Sat-willingly assisted by Secession sympathizers. anguage of the documents or not.

landigham.

and readmission prescribed by Congress is very good and efficient, we would not have the country precluded from adopting another, should such course at any time seem expedient. We prepared to offer. How could I know? I have do not deny the authenticity of the published show of success at Petersburg into sending of Washington in cases of emargency. One old gen.

want no better plan of "reconstruction" than no authority and am forbidden by law to apthat of Congress, provided it can be carried into proach them on the subject; and how could I every American has the right to Join an Order may prove the cause of his destruction and the may prove the cause of his destruction and who has fed on Govern that of Congress, provided it can be carried into proach them on the subject; and how could I every American has the right to Join an Order may prove the cause of his destruction and the effect; but Civil War creates exigencies which expect them to open their hearts to me on such having the principles of the "Sons of prelude to the fall of Richmond. At all events cannot be foreseen; and we are unwilling to a matter? If you desire me to ascertain what Liberty." "All the affair amounts to, from we can ask nothing better in a military say that the Union shall be reconstituted in any sort of a proposition they are prepared to make, the proofs presented, is," says The Indianapolis point of view than such a suicidal divisone way or not at all. For that reason, we, I will do my best; but with faint hopes of succees. My point is not that they stand ready to gether to maintain certain political doctrines sion of Pennsylvania or attack on Washington

> (The more unreasonable and offensive their 1861, in Indiana about 12,000 members, and the of Gen. Grant, and able to resist it solely terms, the better for our side, provided we are organization was at work in the States of New- by acting on the defensive. When it attempts York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Now-Hamp- to reverse the conditions of its successful operashire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, tion, its inferiority of numbers will insure its

Richmond might see fit to offer, and that I went regard to their avowed intention to commit as Lee is supposed to be making. to Niagarafully authorized to proffer a Safe Con- treason, the Government has a great responsiduct and accompany to Washington the persons bility resting upon it. Its action ought to be

terms of pacification; and that there were no left in the Democratic party, must seen prove a wedge for the dissolution of that party. Those who have prefessed opposition to the principle Concern," brought to Niagara by Maj. Hay, of Secession will soon have to prove whether they can go hand in hand with avowed Seces-

PETERSBURG - CAUSES AND RESOLTS.

The general belief, which has existed from primarily to blunders, finds ample confirmaents. Reluctant to criticise, we have withheld neighboring Republic become more gloomy. censure till it seems essential to delay no longer.

1. Gen. Grant's plan was well matured, feasi- Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ble, and ought to have succeeded. Had it succeeded, Petersburg would have fallen.

2. Details of its execution were left to Gen. Meade, who is the Executive Officer of the Army of the Potomac. He is responsible fer Is there any doubt of the truth of these asser- the choice of troops composing the assaulting tions? And, if they are true, is it not plain column, and for all such arrangements as did that Messrs. C. and H. (one a Senator, the other not fall specially within the province of a corps

ized, discredited persons that The Times would to carry the Cometery Hill, that General bemake them? Their mission appears to be di- comes responsible for the handling of his troops rected toward the Democratic leaders, simply upon the field, unless relieved of it by specific orders. Upon him, therefore, or upon Gen. Meade, seems to be the blame of the delay Now, suppose the President had said, "Well, which intervened between the springing of the gentlemen, go to Richmond, if you wish, by the mine and the forward movement of the column gentlemen, go to Richmond, if you wish, by the chortest route; and whenever you, or others, of assault, which was the first and probably row, at the Old Capitol Prison, has been, by direction duly authorized by the power new warring upon fatal error on the actsal field. It is plain that the Union, shall desire access to Washington, the explosion should have been instantly folthere to propose conditions of peace, you shall lowed by the assault; yet there was a delay have safe conduct and a hearing"-where would of from half an hour to an hour, giving time have been the harm? Suppose they had made for the enemy to recover from his surprise a hope dissipated by this action of the Executive. an intolerable proposition, would not that have and concentrate his forces on the point indi-

tation by our Government of a kindly spirit and with impetuosity. Instead of which, Gen. Ledwould not that have been worth its triffing cost; by the explosion, and wasted invaluable time in I am quite sure the mistake was not originally digging out two guns-a hesitation utterly inthe President's, but that of some one or more explicable. The two guns were as nothing to

against Early and Breckinridge, which was con- Ledlie actually moved, the best hope of victory summated simultaneously with the issue of had departed, but his men went forward with a "To Whom it May Concern," must have had certain degree of resolution. Their officers tried the discussion of this subject which it come a common origin with that stroke of statesman- hard to carry them up the hill, but the fire ship. There can hardly be two different men which delay had permitted the enemy to direct mistakes in its final statement which eminently living cotemporaneously who are equal to these upon them was terrific, and they came back required exposure; for I apprehended that some two exhibitions of genius. Nature is not so again. The assault was neither heroic continue the ventilation. And, if this is deemed mitted through Major Hay was the "same in war, they behaved well. The second as none for the soldiers. desirable over the way, I, certainly, have no offer" that I had been authorized to make; I sault, by the division of colored troops, was as already before the public, I would very giadly may see fit to deal with this statement to quote repulsed there was no longer any hope, except can be honored. His policy will be to pay the soldiers in superhuman valor.

So much for the causes of this repulse, now as to its military results.

urday, and his feint compelled the detachment The most prominent doctrine of the Order is of a portion of Lee's force to meet him, Lee that the United States have no sovereignty, that was nearer to destruction than ever before; and Department to convene, for the purpose of deciding every State has a right to secede from the Un- well knows it. We cannot believe he will risk upon the merks of Prof. Horsfield's new Army Retion, ion, that if the Government of the United States the permanent separation of a corps from his are still in session, making a chemical analysis of it. claims any power inconsistent with the ex- Petersburg garrison, taught, as he has been, tremest theory of State Rights it is a naurpet, with what indomitable resolution his adversary.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and true patriots have not only the right clings to his purpose. But if he has; if Hill E A. Rollins, esq., has left for his home in New-Hamp-The Order, of course, claims the right to opupon the Rappahannock, the initiative round of the Government has an amount of labor impose the draft and the payment of taxes for the which Grant has maintained from the beginning posed upon it equal to that of the luternal Revence. continuation of the war. It also appears that of this campaign is none the less his at this ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES it has its own army, which the Commander-in-moment. Nothing can relax his hold upon Chief may call into active service. The present Richmond, which the position south of the Some days since an order was issued from the

can offer No terms that you will not strengthen the According to the report of the "Grand Secre-Rich mond. Lee's army is an army of de-National cause by receiving and considering." tary of the Order, there were, in February, fense—notoriously inferior in numbers to that

If all the documents that have been published -From which it follows that the event of last are correct, it is certain that a number of States Saturday has by no means changed the situataken on the vital point above set forth—that have in their midst associations of men who are tion, or the relations between Gen. Grant and the President finally acquiesced in my view of solemnly bound to rise, on a fit opportunity, for his antagonist. The siege of Richmond conthe matter, so far as to consent to receive what- the dissolution of the Union and for forming a tinues, and the effort which will most accelerate ever proposition agents duly accredited from new Confederacy of severeign States. With its fall is such a movement into the Shenandoah

MEXICO.

It is asserted, apparently on good authority, that Gen. Uraga has been negotiating with Maximilian upon terms of submission to the Empire, and that the conditions on which it was made contingent have been accepted. Accepting the news as true, we cannot but regard it as the severest blow which has yet befallen the National cause. Uraga has always shown himself one of the ablest Generals in the National army-one of the few men on whose talents the friends of the Mexican Republic based their hope for a successful resistance to the invasion and for the final triumph of Juares. It would be useless to deny that, with tion in the concurrent testimony of correspond. the defection of Uraga, the prospects of our

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864. APPOCEMENTS.

Col. Chapman of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, and Col. McIntosh, both commanding brigades in Sheridan's Cavalry, have been appointed Brigadier-

REBEL MINING.

There are good reasons for believing that the Rebels are mining one of our earthworks in front of Petersburg. Measures have been taken which will QUIET IN THE ARMY.

Quiet reigns supreme in the Army of the Po-

tomac. Scarcely a shot has been fired on either side since the battle of Saturday. The wounded have all been removed to City Point. They number over 3,000. EXECUTION STAYED. The execution of Wm. H. Carter, sentenced

of the President, suspended until further orders. This man had been known guilty beyond all perad

venture of frequent and fingrant violation of the laws of war, and the loyal people of this city hoped that ir this case at least such nots would be expitally punished, ARRIVAL OF GRN. HOOKER.

Major-Gen. Hooker, accompanied by Col.

essenden, Major Lawrence, and Capts. Statston and Taylor, of his personal staff, arrived to-day. This Reserve Corps. A large number of his friends and admirers assembled at the same time to greet him, and and after round of enthusiastic cheering. In response to repeated calls for a speech, he said:

sponse to repeated cause for a speech, he said:

"I did not come here to make a speech, nor should you expect one. If this Rebellioh was to have been put down by speeches, enough have been made since its commencement to put down forty rebellions. This war is only to be ended by bullets and bayonets, and though I do not personally know some of you, yet there will be abundent opportunity before the termination of the war to make your acquaintaince upon the field." The General was frequently interrupted during his

remarks with hearty demonstrations of applause. THE DRAFT.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is here upon

matters connected with the draft in Massachusetts under the last call. PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

Many of the regiments before Petersburg have not been paid for six months-none have received a engagement off Plymouth would have raised the white in its steadiness, nor disgraceful by pre- cent for over four months. In consequence the greatin the family. As, however, the above article roopens the matter, I have no choice but to steadily in view. I deny that the overture sub-It is of the most urgent importance that these devo-

and let the contractors wait.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the President, at the request of Liout-Gen. Grant. Maj. Gen.

Hancock to be President, to investigate the causes of The papers of Indiana publish the report of If Gen. Grant had succeeded—as he had a the failure in the recent assault upon the Rebei fortifi DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported

A SMALL RIOT.

A riot occurred in this city to-day between a of the negroes were burned by the soldiers, who were NEW ARMY BATION.

The Board of Officers ordered by the War

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

INTO REGIMENTS. Commander-in-Chief is said to be C. L. Val- James secures him, nor will that position ever War Office, directing the clerks in the several Departbe relinquished. If Hill goes to Early, Gen. Idents to be drilled daily in the manual of arms, and That there are Copperheads sufficiently venomous in their hatred to the Government of the
United States to advocate all that is set forth as

will not be content with that achievement
Under the operation of this order, regiments have been

became indiguant that his the United States should became indiguant that he removed the United States should be thus ruthlessly invaded and resterday resigned his cierbship. It is hardly see essary to say that the resignation was socepted

Fast day has generally been observed. Services were held in nearly all the churches. The pul vices were held in nearly all the churches. The public offices and the stores throughout the city were closed.

U. S. Bonds-Banking Capital-Oncid Correspondence.

U. S. Assessor's Orrice, XVITE Congrussional District, Plantaguage, Clinton County, N. Y., July E., 1804.

Sir: Will you please define what is meant by

Sig: Will you please define what is meant by United States bonds in Section 116, new law!

Are 7 3-10 U. S. notes to be considered bonds, and U. S. Chatificates of indebteoices to be considered bonds when held by bank as part of its aspital stock?

Do National Banks require Heense as bankers?

Your early decision in regard to the above will abiles

Yours, very respectfully, L. Munzs, Assessed Hop. Joseph J. Lawrs, Commissioner Internal Rows

abington, D. C.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL SILVENUS, WARRINGTON, August 1, 1894.

Siz: Section 110, of the act of June 30, among other thing provides a duty of "one-twesty-fourth of one per senies each month upon the average amount of the capits of act bank, association, company or corporation, or person engages in the business of banking beyond the amount invested in

United States Bonds."

By express statute provision, this does not apply to National Banks which, under the 41st section of the currency set of June 3, in the months of Juneary and July of each year, and so pay a similar duty to the Tressurer of the United States. Now what is meant by the "United States bonds" of the Rorecue law? It is evident that the technical definition of bond is not applicable to the determination of this question for Contress and the Department have not regarded it is speaking of or issuing the several classes of National securities. Freaming of or issuing the several classes of National scouring.

Freaming Notes, and most other scourities, bear the seal of the United States, and all are obligations of payment to the the United States party. Yet the statutes clearly recognized divisions and classes of these securities, some of which are spoken of as "bonds," while different names or titles and

given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in Ins tionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasury Notes of the United States, United States Notes, and Certificates of in debtedness against the United States."

The Revenue act of July 1, 1862, levied a tax of one and

The flevenue set of July 1, 1862, levied a tax of one set bee-half per centum upon income derived from interest spen "netes, bonds, or other securities of the United States."

The set of July 17, 1851, suthorizing a statemal loan, shows the issue of "coupon bonds, or registered "nets, set Treasury notes," the "bonds" to be irredocumble for tweaty years, and the "Treasury notes" to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

The several statutes authorizing temporary loans and acknowledgments to creditors of indebtedness, particularly refer to the avidence or securities given as "Certificates."

refer to the evidences or securities given as "Certificates,"
Certificates of Indebtednoss, of Certificates of Deposit,"

in no instance are they spoken of as "bonds." The present securities of the United States, saids from the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: ist, of Certificates of Indebtedness, payable one year from their date; in Treasury Notes of various dates and different rates of interest. and peyable in three years or less from their respective fiates 2d, Certificates for temporary [5215; 2nd, 4th, Registered and Coupon Bonds of various da'es and denominations, psychic as ten years or more from their several dates, although some of them are earlier "redeemable," as in the instance of the "S 20's" so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the

Revenue law, in the language and purpose of Congress, com prise only the securities usused in the fourth or last a shore named, and that only such can be deducted from

capital of a bank in determining its taxable smooth.

National Banks are subject to the operations of section 79 of the Revenue law, and must procure ifcense measured by the amount of their capital.

Very respectfully.

E. A. ROLLINA, Acting Commissiones.

ce of the Associated Press. NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Aug. 1, 1984. The expedition which Gen. Palmer recently sent from here to the Chowan River, in command of Lieut. Ward, of his staff, has returned with 103 bales of

cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over \$100,000.

The expedition also recaptured the dispatch steamer Arrow from the Rebels, some prisoners and many artioles of value, besides destroying a large amount of Rebel commissary stores. Liout, Ward and all occcerned have received a vote of thanks or their skill and

bravery displayed in this enterprise.

This affair reflects additional credit upon General Palmer, whose efforts since assuming command have been crowned with great success.

It now appears that the Rebel ram Albemarie, in the

fing if our gunboats had given her commander an opring and dissatisfaction prevail among the rank portunity to open her portholes for that purpose, as to are off Plymouth waiting for her.

Through Gen. Palmer's engineering skill our fortis-

rels of turpentine, 100 barrels of tar, several thousand shingles and some cotton, the whole valued at \$30.000, which constitute the first installment of products belonging to the Treasury Department coming from abandoned plantstions near this place.

The Rebel ram at Kingston, on the Neuss Rive

above Newbern, has assumed new life after being overhauled, and now presents a threatening attitude. Sha was reported to be on her way to Newbern last night, but is not yet in sight. Gen. Palmer and our naval have been making preparations for her

fallures, and their machinery is being removed. The enemy in this section are giving their entire

attention to the ram subject, which appears to be the order of the day. Our naval authorities expect lively

The marriage of the daughter of Mr. David nation to Surgeon H. J. Meminger, of the 2d North Caroline Union Volunteers, was colebrated last Wednesday

Dr. Paige of the Sanitary Commission, and Surgeon Hand, Medical Director, are feasting the troops from their vogetable dardens.

The health of the Department is good.

Gen. Hooker. BALTDIORE. Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864. Major-Gen. Hooker passed through this city this morning, on route to Washington,

The State Paper.

Russesses, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1866.

Judge Hogeboom has decided that The
Alberty Atlas and Argus is the State paper, in the sail
pending between that paper and The Alberty Eccuration

Heavy Rain—Fast Buy at Beston.

Bosros, Thursday, August 4, 1884.

The weather continues cool and showery.
heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, provailed

last right.

The National Fast Day has been appropriately observed to-day, and business was generally suspended.

ADDRESS WANTED .- Mrs. H. M. Scarbrough,